The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,137.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 806 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Colombo 11
„ Carwar	4	„ Galle 12
„ Mangalore	5	„ Negapatam 14
„ Cannanore	6	„ Madras 16
„ Calicut	7	„ Coconada 18
„ Beypore	7	„ Vizagapatam 20
„ Cochin	8	„ Bimlipatam 20
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives Calcutta 23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	14	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas..	21	4	„ Bunder Abbas ..	4	18
„ Linga	23	6	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee.....	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,200 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 622 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, on Board the Ship "Arctic," superfine Swedish Steel Iron, in bars of different sizes, about ten tons in weight. For price, &c., apply to

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DURASH,
No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 22nd January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Anazi."
Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow," are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."
Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Brussels."
Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British India," Raymond, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Raymond will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "North," Wylie, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wylie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wylie.
Bombay, 19th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
. Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels so imitated.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hand of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine Goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. (Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. (

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

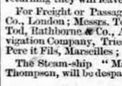
The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 30th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Sumatra," (2291 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. J. Wurrs, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 29th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
23rd January 1869.

GRACE EGERTON,
(MRS. GEORGE CASE.)

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to announce that having firmly established himself as a Professor of Music and Instructor in Bombay, has engaged the celebrated Grace Egerton (Mrs. Geo. Case) and Mr. George Case, to appear in a few of their most popular Musical Entertainments. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Artistes that he may at any time engage, will be strictly legitimate, and of the first standing amongst the London Musical Profession. Mr. George Case is well known as that greatest English performer on the Concertina, and no one will regret going to hear him; he is also a fine Violinist, being one of the 1st Violin performers at the Royal Italian Opera and Philharmonic Society in London. Mr. Willy will perform some convertante Duets for Violin and Piano with him. Of Grace Egerton, the following will testify to her abilities :—

Standard, London, Feb. 18th, 1862.—Miss Egerton's (Mrs. G. Case) Entertainment.—This accomplished lady, having returned from a successful tour in the provinces, gave last night her first new and colloquial entertainment (at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly), divided into two parts, entitled, "Latest Intelligence from Abroad and at Home," introducing a variety of songs, dances, travellers' stories, and characteristic sketches of odd people, which was popular last season. Twelve months since it was our province to draw attention to the great merit and attraction of this entertainment, and we are happy to find that Miss Grace Egerton delineates the multifarious characters she assumes with the same good taste, vivacity, and piquancy, which distinguished her performances last year. The various subjects portrayed are given with a raciness which would lead many to imagine that the fair artist had never before enacted them. It would be needless to particularise the merits of each personification where all were equally good and attractive. Mr. Case played a variety of airs on the concertina and the violin, in a manner worthy of his fame. The entertainment is unique in its character, and deserves the patronage of the public.

Full particulars will be shortly announced, and Mr. Willy feels confident that his endeavours to cater for the Musical Public of Bombay will always give the greatest satisfaction.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the execution of masonry and earthwork in connection with certain works on the Bhore Ghaut Incline of the G. I. P. Railway.

Particulars of the work and form of Tender may be obtained, on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer at Byculla, on and after the 26th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the Agent, and endorsed "Bhore Ghaut Works," to be delivered on or before the 1st February next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. WALTER KNOX, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 25th January 1869.

MUNZERABAD COFFEE COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, at the office of the Company, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously :—

That the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 21st December last, viz :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily be, and is hereby, confirmed.

That the Hon'ble Alexander Brown be appointed sole liquidator of the said Company, and that he be invested with all the powers contained in Clause 116 of Indian Company's Act X. of 1866. W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers of the Munzerabad Coffee Company, in Liquidation.
Bombay, 21st January 1869.

PER OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	16 0
	Black Silk Velvet	
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	14 0
	Black Silk	10 0
	Drab Felt	
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses,	
	The most recent patterns ..... Rs. 1 per Yard.	

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

SOUNDY and Co.
7 & 8, Rampart Row.

	Rs. as.
Warren's Instructions for the English Concertina	2 8
Warren's Instructions for the Harmonium	3 0
Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing	3 8
Chappell's Popular Instructions for the Pianoforte ...	1 0
Chappell's Popular Instructions for the Harmonium ..	1 0
Chappell's Popular Instructions for the Violin	1 0
Chappell's Popular Instructions for the Flute	1 0
Chappell's Popular Instructions for the Cornet-a-Piston	1 0
Russell's Self-Instructor for the German Concertina.	1 0
Russell's Self-Instructor for the German Concertina continued in Parts—Each	0 8

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BAND JOURNALS.
BOOSEY'S MILITARY BAND JOURNALS.

"Erin" Grand Fantasia on Ancient and Modern Irish Songs.	
Galatea Waltz	Brunette.
Quadrille "Le Chateau a Toto"	Lamotte.
Grand Selection "Nabucodonosor"	Verdi.
Der Kleine Cameral Walzer	Basquit.
Feuer und Flamme Gallop	C. Faust.
Overture "Il Conte D'Essex"	Mercadante.
Selection Robinson Crusoe	Offenbach.
Deutsch Lieder Waltz	Zichrer.
Wildbad Eisenbuhn Gallop	Kuhner.
Potpourri La Part Du Diable	Auber.

Each Book Rupees 8-8. Cash with order.
Bombay, 26th January 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

MENDELSSOHN'S LIEDEROHNE WORTE, Books Nos. 7 and 8, Each Rs. 5.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BRASS PENTOGRAPHS, complete in French Polished Mahogany case, Rs. 125.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

LEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breech-Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of Boxer Cartridges, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

Pin Cartridges, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m, bore.

Central Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game, to improve the shooting of Rifled Barrels.

Sporting and Military Ammunition generally.

MANUFACTURERS,
LONDON, W.C.
ONLY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a steady active man as Manager in a Cotton Press. Address "B. D.," "Times of India" Office.

ONE or two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings with a respectable family, on moderate terms, in a large healthy Bungalow situated at Mazagon road. Apply to "F. E." No. 14, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucms. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putlee, in next door left hand.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gumbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock as noon.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation—

House No. 6. Rent Rs. 80 per Month.
House No. 7. Rent „ 100 „

The above houses at present vacant can at any time be inspected on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, the Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 7th January 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of TREACHER & Co.'s SURPLUS and SOILED STOCK.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (without reserve) on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, and following days, at TREACHER & Co.'s Fort Premises, a large quantity of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, received from the recent transfer of the Company's (Fort) business to their new premises, opposite; consisting of

Bagatelle Tables, new and in complete condition.	Flower Vases.
Albums, in Morocco and Russia.	Billiard Tables, Miniature.
Soaps, fancy and household.	Real Meerschaum Pipes.
Lamps, of various descriptions.	Europe Provisions of all kinds.
Fancy Work Boxes.	Fancy Desks.
Port Wine, fine old.	Fancy Goods and Articles of Vertu.
Beer, Aitkins', Tennent's, and Worthington's, a large quantity.	Brandy, Jeucquoul Freres'
Bird Cages.	Stout Porter, by Barclay & Perkins, Guinness, and Tennent.
Shower Baths.	Courier Bags.
Table Mats.	Coffee Grinders.
Sarsaparilla.	Butter Coolers.
Collodions, Positive and Negative, by Thomas Ponting, and others.	Cigar Cases.
	Clocks.
	Glass Cupboards and Show Cases.

Cutler's Claret, Blue Capsule.
Cutler's Claret, Yellow Capsule.
Cutler's Claret, Pelf, under Capsule.
Cutler's Nonpareil Champagne.

And a large variety of other useful and fancy articles.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of Rogers & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has thus arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

Principal Establishment :—5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Branch :—Bellasis Road, Byculla.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Goa Powder.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.

Goa Powder in Solution.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.

Isphagool Pil Isd.—Very successful in chronic dycentery.

Oleum Gynocardiæ Pil Isd.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.

Richardson's Styptic Colloid.

Richloride of Methylene.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.

Extract of Meat Biscuits.—Very concentrated.

American Eclectic Remedies.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.

Sulphurous Acid Spray Apparatus.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Pairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Sulphurous Acid for above.

Chest Expanding Braces.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.

India Rubber Ice Bags—For the head and other parts; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.

Syrup of Hypophosphites Iron.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)

Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia (Easton.)

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above firm are well known to the wine epicurisms of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following :—

Sherries—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
Port		32
Champagne—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
Brandy—Fine Old		50

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

Petit Champagne—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co. 26
D. S. Kemp & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India 38
Claret—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled 11
Sauterne—In excellent condition 22
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates. There can be no doubt of their invaluable utility to

Residents,	Planters,
Tourists,	Contractors,
Travellers,	Mariners,
Explorers,	Yachtsmen,

And all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual, a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
ACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J FARREL, Secretary.
Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Brc. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbrigzan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino ...	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45 0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ... Do. Dress Do.	65 0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10 8
Do. all Wool „	10 0
Do. Cashmere Do.	10 8
Spun Silk Shirts	12 8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25 0
Cashmere Do.	20 0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20 0
Prince of Wales	18 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7 0
do with Tie „	7 8
The Belgian „	7 8
do. with Tie „	7 8
The Shakspear „	7 0
do. with Tie „	7 8
The Regent „	7 0
The Indian „	7 0
The Improved Wet End „	7 0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3 0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3 8
The Bond Street do.	3 8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1 0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2 8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5 0
The United Service Brace	3 0
Bridle Leather Belts	3 0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all description.)		
Scotch Moulds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY { Paris Hats	14 0
The Felt Felt	8 8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8 8
The Jerome do.	7 8
The Isis do.	7 8
The Derby do.	7 8
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.	

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S { Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves..... Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
5,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	289
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	100	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,285
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	320
1,080,000	1,000	500	„ 11-14	Do. New	350
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	105
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	950	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	410
...	1,889	1,889	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	2300
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	9,500	8,500	100 ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	935
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Brooch Mills	325
140,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1350
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	995
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1490

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loFd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,000	...	Back Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.		1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight		Par.
Do.	30 days' sight		99½
Do.	60	Do.	99
Madras	30	Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60	Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ive-and-a-hal per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loans	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 210
German Crowns	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 196-8
Bar Silver	„ 15-4
Gold Leaf	„ 16-8
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„

CALCUTTA.—20TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—A large amount of 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 5-12 discount, and small sums at Rs. 5-10 to 5-8 discount. Rs. 3,000 of Public Works 5 per cents. were placed at Rs. 4-2 premium. In 5½ per cents., 4 or 5 heavy transactions took place, last evening, and to-day at Rs. 12-6 and 12-4 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 12-8 to 12-14. 3 Years' Debentures sold at Rs. 1-8 premium.

Purchases of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were made at Rs. 6-4 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,690 and 1,695.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.

A small lot of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 195.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, 10 at Rs. 160 each.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 58.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 320, 300 and 305, for cash.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares one lot at Rs. 60.

Bengal Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares (a few days ago) at Rs. 50.

Tuckrar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 40.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee		235 to 238
Akote		235 to 238
Broach		230 to 235
Dhollera		240 to 242
Bhownuggur		240 to 242
Veeravul		215 to 225
Vingorla		235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned		252 to 255
Khandeish		230 to 232
Barsee		230 to 232
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		268 to 270
Hinguughat		275 to 277
Broach	N.G.	268 to 270
Do.	M.G.	275 to 277

Ready sales 350 Candies. Market quiet.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 23rd January 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	At debit.
Deposits at Head Office	2,22,57,871
Deposits at Branches	11,26,761
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,26,828
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,20,766
	Rs. 3,06,35,842

Assets.	
Government Securities	10,40,238
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities	5,80,449
Bullion, Goods and Metals	45,43,224
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	54,05,108
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	4,85,181
Dead Stock	5,762
Stamps	9,69,196
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	2,833
Overdrafts	1,18,84,385
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	58,96,455
Do. do. at Branches	1,43,011
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	
	Rs. 3,06,35,842

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Kellie, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bannerman, Major, Pension Pay Master, on duty, from Nagotna.
Macnaughten, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Brown, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kirkee.
Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bedford, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Nagotna.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Hallen, Assistant Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Sholapore.
Breton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Canara.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	„
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£0 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Persian Empire	Murray	Colombo.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Yeavering Bell, Peart, to Cochin.
Barque Simone Stella, Arcard, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox (s) to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Ship Minerva, to Liverpool.
Ship City of Madras, to Havre.
Ship Edinburgh, to Liverpool.
Ship Moriall, to Havre.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 21 Himalaya (s) ..... Lewis ..... Madras, Jan. 16.

DEPARTURES

Jan. 21 Star of Persia ....
Ameelee ....
G. H. Warren ....
Victoria Bridge ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20 Meinam (P. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Galle.
Governor Higginson (s) Matthews ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 20 Meinam (P. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 19s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 23.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·864
Temperature of the Air	75·6 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1 „
Dew Point	68·9 „
Relative Humidity of Air	0·827 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	2·4 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	84·5 „
Minimum do. do.	70·6 „
Gen. Direction of Wind.	ESE, NNW, WNW, NNW.
Movement in 24 hours	178 miles

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 11-18 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 22nd January, via Russia 14th January.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 15th, 16th and 19th Jan.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th January, are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 44	0 9
„ Calcutta	3 17	0 30
„ Madras	2 33	0 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NOW READY.

PART V. OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD FOR 1868.

CONTAINING full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st October to 31st December.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 12 per annum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GLOVER—January 24th, at 118 Land's End, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Mr. T. C. Glover, Contractor, of a son.
MINORS—January 24th, at Byculla, Mrs. E. Minors, of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—January 17th, at Fort William, Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Murray MacGregor, late 4th European Cavalry, aged 43 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ROWLANDSON—January 19th, at Madras, the wife of Captain Walter Rowlandson, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—January 16th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Edmund Thompson, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, of a son.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

THERE are not wanting indications, that among the partial reorganization which will take place next Session, will be a change in the system of the Staff. This change will probably consist in the union of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General's Departments. We do not hesitate to say that no step, more conducive to the efficiency of the army, could possibly be taken. At present the limits which separate the duties of the two Departments are so uncertain, that doubt, encroachments, and contention are the constant results. Again—and this objection is the most serious of all—an immense amount of time is lost in the written intercourse between the two Departments. The regimental authorities are also naturally very frequently in doubt as to which Department correspondence should be addressed to, and often send to the Adjutant General a letter which should have been despatched to the Quartermaster General and *vice versa*. In this manner time—valuable at all times and in a campaign priceless—is lost. The amount of correspondence is also largely increased, and a host of clerks are required by this Division of the General Staff. More Staff Officers are also employed under the present system than would be necessary were the two Departments united. Let us see how in some instances the present arrangement works. By the Queen's Regulations the Quartermaster General is charged with all movements of troops. Now, in face of an enemy, the order of march is regulated by the order of battle intended to be assumed. But the Adjutant General is charged with all that relates to drill, and, consequently, may be supposed to be entrusted with drawing up the army in battle array. Yet that battle array depends on the ground, with which he cannot be so well acquainted as his colleague, and on the order of march, concerning which he knows nothing save incidentally. Again, the Adjutant General issues all orders, therefore the instructions of the Quartermaster General must be sent in the first place to the Adjutant General instead of direct to the officers in command of the different bodies of troops. Take another instance more especially applicable to this country, namely, that of despatching a mixed body of invalids, time-expired men, and drafts from a station. Instead of one Staff Officer arranging as to what men are to go, and what officers are to proceed in charge of them, and then providing the means of transport if they are not to march, or the camp equipage if they are to march, the following method is adopted. The Adjutant General or Brigade Major determines the men who are to go and what officers are to proceed in charge. He then sends in a return to the Quartermaster General requesting him to arrange for the departure of the men therein named. The Quartermaster General on this communicates with the railway, shipping, or bullock train authorities if they do not march, ascertains the day on which they can be despatched, and notifies the date and hour of starting to the Adjutant General or Brigade Major, who, in his turn passes on the information to the officer commanding the detachment. Perhaps, also, he modifies the instructions of the Quartermaster General by directing that the officer in command shall be relieved half way. Thus the Quartermaster General is scarcely brought into direct communication at all with the officer commanding the detachment, although he is supposed to be responsible for every detail of the journey. The same course is adopted in the case of a detachment marching, save that instead of a passage warrant or order to embark, a route is given. Surely this is a very roundabout method of proceeding. It possesses also this additional disadvantage, that it is difficult to modify or alter arrangements at the last moment. Again, the movements of troops may depend on several circumstances, such, for example, as discipline, drill, facilities of transport, and of getting supplies, upon sanitary or strategic considerations. In such a case it becomes necessary that there should be a good deal of arrangement, and, in homely English, give and take. Due weight has to be given to each consideration, and the heads of the different Departments must work harmoniously, and with an eye only to the general good of the service. This co-operation and harmony naturally becomes easier the fewer the number of the different Departments is, and the union of both the Departments of the Staff of the Army would greatly facilitate the matter. It would also be a great improvement if in all stations, where the General of the Division also commands the Station, the Brigade Majorship were abolished. At present there is the greatest difficulty, practically, in keeping station and division matters separate. Thus, in all cases of shortcoming or error, there would be a fierce struggle to shift the burden of responsibility. The present system also involves a manifest absurdity. The Adjutant or Quartermaster General, actually or presumably, acting under the authority of the General Commanding the Division, may, and frequently does, address a reprimand to the General himself in his capacity of Officer Commanding the Station. Again, the General orders a certain step to be taken. Thereupon the Adjutant or Quartermaster General writes to the General himself, ordering him to carry out the order in his station. Can red-tape go further?

Were these constant bandyings about of orders, these perpetual references abolished, the work would be largely diminished. Brigade Majors or Station Staff Officers would still be required in out-stations, but at the Divisional head-quarters an Assistant Adjutant General aided by one or two Deputies, according to the size of the command, transacting all the business which is now divided between three Departments, would be ample. In the field, also, the usual compliment of Staff Officers to a Division is one Assistant Adjutant General, one Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, one Assistant Quartermaster General, one Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and a Brigade Major to each Brigade. Now, from the diminution and simplification of correspondence, caused by fusing the two Departments into one, an Assistant and two Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, would be quite sufficient. It may be urged that a special department is required for reconnoissances and military topography. This objection may be easily answered. Every Staff Officer is supposed to be able to conduct reconnoissances and ordinary sketches, and if he has been at the Staff College, he is practically able to perform those duties. For more important and elaborate surveys a small topographical department should be organized from among officers possessed of a special aptitude for such work, which many members of the Quartermaster General's Department, as at present constituted, do not possess. As a matter of fact, under the present arrangements elaborate surveys are executed, not by Officers of the Quartermaster General's Department attached to Divisions, but by those belonging to head-quarters, and these latter are naturally much less efficient in the matter of military topography than members of a specially trained body of military topographers. We believe that in France such a body exists; under Napoleon it certainly formed part of the Staff. For the other special out of door duties of the Quartermaster General's Department, such as selecting encamping grounds, embarking troops, &c., the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division might depute one of his Deputies to undertake them, while he and the other Deputy transacted the office work of the Department.

The French have found a system closely resembling the one we have sketched answer perfectly well, and there can be no doubt that it would result in considerable saving to the Government, in a diminution of correspondence, both for regiments and departments, in simplification, and in a quicker transaction of business and a more defined responsibility. It would therefore appear to be worth at least the consideration of those to whom the reorganization of our military system will shortly be confided; for that some reorganization will ere long take place, we fancy, can be doubted by few.

TO-DAY we publish the concluding portion of the evidence given in London before the Bank of Bombay Commission.

SECOND CAPTAIN C. P. THEOBOLD, R.A., is appointed Brigade Major to the Inspector of Artillery, vice Captain Holberton, whose tenure has expired.

THE following appointments are made in the Quartermaster General's Department, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Shewell, appointed Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army:—Major T. J. Holland, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army from the 20th February 1868, vice Shewell; Captain R. T. Campbell, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Holland; Major B. H. Pottinger is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General in the establishment, vice Campbell, from the date of his present acting appointment, viz., 28th June 1868, (this officer will take rank in the Quartermaster General's Department from the date of his appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General to the Abyssinian Field Force;) Captain J. Sexton, H. M.'s 95th Foot, is confirmed as a Deputy Quartermaster General on the establishment, (this officer will continue to act in his present appointment of Assistant Quartermaster General until further orders.)

IT appears to have been arranged that Sir John Lawrence should land at Madras *en passant*. Arrangements were made to receive him with all the honours due to a Viceroy—including a salute of 21 guns.

THE "Deccan Herald" has been informed that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will favour Poona with a visit next month, for the purpose of inaugurating the Kurrackwasla canal works, and that on the termination of the ceremony, His Excellency will proceed to Mahabaleshwur.

THE same paper understands that Lord Napier of Magdalla proceeds to England in April; that he will be succeeded by Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B.; and that Major-General Raines, C.B., will, as a matter of course, be appointed to the command of the Poona Division.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" is given to audacious joking. We do not whether to set the following down to the same bad habit:—"The first telegram addressed by Lord Mayo to Calcutta, on his way to take up the Government of India, was 'secure a good interpreter for my French cook.' The fate of empires may be trembling in the balance; the political horizon may be black; but, with an accomplished *chef de cuisine* by his side, Lord Mayo may gaily defy the storm. The *regime* of good dinners has arrived, and we are delighted to believe it."

THE well-informed London correspondent of the "Friend of India" tells us that "the whole subject of local taxation," under the new Cabinet, "is especially assigned to Mr. Goschen. That question is, next to education, our most serious internal difficulty. Our parochial system has in the great cities hopelessly broken down. All the cities are more or less at a deadlock for want of funds, and the difficulty of finding new sources of revenue is as great in England as in India. Equalization within municipal limits will be tried first, and we shall, I fancy, at last come to some scheme by which rates in aid will be laid upon all property whensoever derived."

THE Landholders' and Commercial Association at Calcutta were to present an address to Lord Mayo last Friday afternoon.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their weekly meeting last Thursday, made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

A CALCUTTA paper informs us that the following ships have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to England:—The "Clyde" at £23 15 0, and the "St. Lawrence" at £24 per head.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR has (remarks the "Indian Daily News") distilled the wisdom and the unanimity of the measures prescribed by the India Government for the care of the famine-stricken, in his announcement as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that he will "hold every district officer personally responsible that no death occurs from starvation, which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrangement on the part of the district officer or his staff."

BRIGADIER GENERAL FENWICK, C.B, (says a Nagpore paper) reviewed the 36th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, previous to its departure for Burmah on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant. The evolutions did not seem to be very satisfactorily performed, nor did the General appear much pleased with the manner in which they were gone through. Otherwise, we understand, the Brigadier was satisfied with the state in which he found the regiment on inspection. Brigadier Fenwick left the same evening for Kamptee, the usual salute being fired.

ACCORDING to the "Bangalore Herald" "rumours are about to the effect that regiments are to be sent to New Zealand. A correspondent informs us that the 45th (Sherwood Foresters) Regiment volunteered for active service, but were told they had only too recently returned from Abyssinia to be allowed another chance of glory and loot yet awhile. The 102nd (Neill's) now stationed at Lucknow have also been mentioned, but until instructions from England have been received, of course nothing certain can be decided on."

THE Master of the Royal Mint has reported that the standard weight of the various pieces appears to be maintained with the usual exactness at all the [Indian] Mints, and composition of the rupees as ascertained by assay, although, indicating a slight excess of alloy, may be deemed satisfactory in all cases, and close to standard.—*Madras Times.*

MR. FRYER, Assistant Superintendent Geological Survey of India, passed through Nagpore a few days ago *en route* to the Chanda coalfields. This gentleman has been specially deputed by Government to examine the extent of the mines, the nature and quality of the coal and the facilities or difficulties which may occur in transporting it to the nearest spot traversed by the railway. The "Central India Times" believes that should it be found that the coal answers the expectations formed of it, the Government contemplate opening a branch railway or tramway from the most approved of the mines to the nearest place on the main line.

THE Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department have been authorised to wear their gold sword knots in preference to brown leather knots which are not quite in keeping with their new "full togs."—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE Colonel of one of the oldest Regiments of the Native Army, if we may believe "Indian Public Opinion," addressed the Deputy Commissioner of the *Punjab* enclosing a number of letters addressed to relations of his men residing at distant stations, scattered all over the province, requesting that they might be delivered to the addressees. The gallant Colonel's notions of geography must be somewhat vague. He probably imagined that "Punjab" was a large town in the north of India, and Shahpoor, Ferozepoor, and Peshawur, were streets or quarters therein.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 12TH JANUARY.

DURING the last week we have received a great accession to the strength of the garrison. On the 7th the right wing of the 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, and on the 9th the left wing and head quarters of the same regiment, under the command of Colonel Gardiner, arrived here by train from Meerut. The regiment is now encamped on the plain in front of the Church, but as that spot is more than a mile from the station, and the hour of arrival was late, 6 P. M., a temporary camp was pitched for the accommodation of the new comers on a piece of ground adjoining the station, and the men in less than an hour after their arrival were all under canvass, and with the exception of those engaged in unloading the baggage, enjoying their dinners. On the 8th the 26th N. I., under Major Williamson, arrived by train from Agra, to which place they had marched from Mehidpore. This unfortunate corps, owing to some misconception and the limited nature of the resources of the railway company, was between two and three days in the train. Indeed the new section is, in a military sense, not working at all satisfactorily, notwithstanding the exertions and courtesy of the individual members of the railway staff. Probably as the company gets a little more settled down and obtains more experience, greater speed and punctuality will be attained. The 26th N. I. are quartered in the Native Infantry lines and form part of the permanent garrison. As to the Buffs they will leave for Dugshai about the end of March. On the 11th, at about 9 A. M., A-22 Royal Artillery under Captain Maunderson arrived here from Allahabad by ordinary train. They ought to have reached Umballa at 12-30 A. M. and thus were 8½ hours late, necessitating a delay in the despatch of the ordinary train from here of an hour. To-morrow Lieutenant Bulkely, 106th Light Infantry, in charge of 154 men, drafts, time-expired men, and invalids belonging to different corps, will arrive here.

A company of Sappers and Miners has been ordered to proceed from Chukrata to Toondla, there to undergo instruction in telegraphy at the hands of Captain Mallock, Superintendent of Telegraph Construction. This order has been issued with a view to provide a supply of field telegraphers for active service.

Staff Surgeon Major Beatson, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, who has been appointed Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, will proceed to Meerut in the course of the week to relieve Dr. Guise who is about to proceed to England on furlough. Dr. Beatson's appointment here has been offered to and refused by Dr. Banaster, Surgeon of the Body Guard. It is most probable that Dr. Tuson, at present Surgeon of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, will get the berth permanently. He is at all events officiating for the present.

I hear that Captain the Hon —Dalton, extra A. D. C. to Sir William Mansfield, will succeed Captain Macnamara, 93rd Highlanders, as Station Staff Officer at Nynee Tal, the latter's 2 years' tenure of office being about to expire. This is probably a part of the dowry which Captain Dalton is to receive with the hand of Miss Noble Taylor. I wonder whether when Captain Dalton's family increases he will also be presented with the celebrated pony, the conveyance of which on the occasion of the annual migrations to Simla caused so much talk about 15 months ago.

At the end of February the Brigade Majorship at Dinapore will become vacant, the present incumbent's 5 years' tenure of office being then out. Local Major Eteson, of the Buffs, will, it is almost certain, be the successful candidate. Major Eteson is one of those who, on the breaking up of the frontier field force, lost their officiating appointments. He is also an excellent officer who has seen active service, and has considerable Indian experience. It is also said that the Brigade Majorships at Delhi and Fyzabad will shortly be abolished, and the staff duties at those stations be performed by Station Staff Officers. Another important change is also rumoured, but is not likely to take place for another year at the earliest. It is reported that the head quarters of the Allahabad Division will be transferred to Cawnpore when the barracks at the latter station shall have been completed. The post of Station Staff Officer at Roorkee is about to become vacant, but it is not yet known who is to get it.

Captain D'Acosta, H. M's. 41st Regiment, has been appointed Barrack Master at Umballa in the place of Captain Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, about to proceed on furlough.

On the 6th Messrs. Brassey, Henfrey and Co., the contractors of the Punjab and Delhi Railway, gave a large ball in the mess house of the 21st Hussars, kindly placed at their disposal for the occasion. All the residents of the station and many visitors from Meerut and other places were present, and the party was a great success. Nothing could exceed the liberality of the hosts, who paid for the board and lodging at the hotels of all guests who did not belong to the station. On the 7th Colonel Cockburn, District Paymaster, gave a dance, and on the following evening a reunion took place at the mess house of the 21st Hussars where dancing was kept up until a late hour. Thus ends for a time our little spurt of gaiety. There is a talk of several other balls taking place before the arrival of Lent. During that fast we shall all be as dull as the most sour and orthodox Christians could desire. I am told that last year a simple dinner party, given by a regiment in garrison here, drew down severe censure from the clerical authorities, and considerable surprise has been expressed in the same quarter that our General should have been such a brutal and licentious soldier as to usher in the new year with a dance. But we are living here under a fire and brimstone clerical regime, and I am informed that objections are even made to the celebration of marriages in Lent. This seems curious, as I always understood that marriage was looked on as a sacrament by the High Church party, and surely a sacrament cannot be out of place in Lent.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 21ST JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day again showed an upward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 21st January show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8,625,000	Dec.	£750,000
Bills Discounted	£17,125,000	„	£625,000
Cash	„ £18,750,000	Inc.	£125,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., MORNING.

Total Sales of Cotton	87,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	43,000	„
„ Import of Cotton	59,000	„
„ „ Surats	17,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	295,000	„
„ „ Surats	195,750	„

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Cotton Market continues to show a tendency upwards.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., AFTERNOON.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is fair, but there is little doing.

Prices are quite unaltered.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was heavy, but yesterday's prices were quite unchanged.

Consols 93⅛.

Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered „ „	£21-10
„ Merc. „	£30
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	92
5 „ „ „	105
5½ „ „ „	110
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11¾d.	
Total coin in Banks of England and France	£61,500,000
Total Notes outstanding	£79,250,000

PERSIA.

NOT only has the Shah been anxious

JUNGLE WARFARE.

THE campaign in Keonjhur, insignificant as it was, was of sufficient magnitude to illustrate the serious nature of jungle warfare in this country, carried on by unacclimatised troops, no matter how contemptible the enemy. In a force consisting of only twelve hundred men, the daily average of sick between the middle of June and the middle of October was two hundred and seventeen. The number of deaths during the same time was about two per cent. of strength. But this is no measure of the mischief, or even of the mortality, due to the campaign. The men, in a large number of cases, carried the seeds of disease to their homes, and a considerable number have died since their return. How to avoid these decimating and inglorious campaigns is one of the most pressing problems with which the Bengal Government have to deal, and one with which, as experience has shown, they have hitherto proved themselves wholly incompetent to deal satisfactorily. They have now another little war on their hands on the North-East Frontier, where the favourable results of the black mail policy have been, of late, so much insisted on.—*Englishman.*

TRANS-HIMALAYAN EXPLORATIONS—THE GOLD FIELDS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

(Friend of India, January 21.)

THE second instalment of the Trans-Himalayan Explorations, instituted by Captain Montgomerie, refers to the operations of 1867. The explorations were carried on, as before, by semi-Tibetan Pundits, who crossed over the upper basins of the Sutlej and Indus rivers, traversing portions which have never been visited by Europeans. The course of the river which flows past Gartok, the great summer mart of Gnari Khorsum, was traced down to Demchok on the margin of the Ladak territory; and the great eastern branch of the Indus, whose existence even has been denied by some geographers, has been proved to be the main course of that river itself. In a geographical point of view this latter discovery is the most important. Moorcroft and his companion, who traversed a considerable portion of the upper part of the Gartok river, or Garjung Chu as the Pundits call it, was under the impression that this was the Indus itself. This impression was, no doubt, derived from his hearing that it flowed direct into Ladak and undoubtedly drained into the Indus itself. All geographers have not, however, accepted this as conclusive, and the existence of a large eastern branch was stoutly maintained by some for a long time. Two of the Commissioners whom Lord Dalhousie appointed in 1849 to settle the boundary of Ladak between the British and Chinese territories, differed on the subject. As neither saw the Upper Indus, unprejudiced geographers could come to no decision, the information being derived from chance native travellers. The question was consequently left in as much doubt as ever.

Captain Montgomerie made preparations for this expedition early in the spring, strengthening the exploring party by the addition of a third Pundit. Starting from Mussoorie in May the Pundit explorers marched by Badrinath to Mana in Upper Gurhwal, which they reached on the 2nd June. Here they were detained some time, the Mana pass not having been declared to be open. The Chinese officials make an enquiry every year as to the political and sanitary condition of India before they allow traders to enter the country. The impudence of these petty authorities is amusing, the enquiry being carried out with all that assumption of superiority to the outer world for which Chinese officials are famous. Looking down from their lofty plateaux, they decide as to whether India is a fit country with which to have intercourse. We were at first inclined to think that this inquiry was a mere farce, but from the Pundits' subsequent experience there is no doubt that it is done with a purpose. Pending the opening of the Mana Pass the Pundits made preparations for their advance into Tibet. India having at last been reported by the Tibetan officials to be in a satisfactory state, the party, consisting of eleven men, twelve asses and a pony, crossed the Himalayan range on 28th of July. After undergoing the usual troubles of a custom-house they reached Totling on the Upper Sutlej on the 6th August. Here they put up in the large Budhist monastery which is inhabited by a Ling Khambo and forty or fifty inferior Lamba Monks, a hospitable set who give free quarters to all travellers and traders. The monastery with its numerous dykes of engraved stones is about one mile in circumference. The place is more than 12,000 feet above the sea, and here the Pundits appear to have come across the only cultivation they saw during their expedition. The rest of the mountains traversed is too elevated even for barley, the grain which grows at the greatest altitudes.

From Totling the Pundits advanced direct to Gartok, crossing the Sutlej by a remarkable iron suspension bridge said to have been made by Alexander the Great, a name used vaguely in Upper India. Crossing the great range between the Sutlej and Gartock by a pass 19,200 feet above the sea, the party descended to the neighbourhood of Gartok. Avoiding that place itself they ascended the mountains to the east, and crossing what must be the great Kailas range by a very difficult pass 19,500 above the sea, they found themselves on the 14th August in a vast desolate plateau, elevated upwards of 15,000 feet, called Chogothol from the great number of Tibetan antelopes seen on it. The plain is dotted with small tarns, swarming with duck and other wild fowl, but the party could see over its wide and dreary expanse no trace of tents or roads of any description, and as they had been warned as to dearth of fresh water they naturally became anxious. The lakes and tarns all proved to be brackish—some intensely salt, and it was only on the second day that the party got fresh water by melting ice from a glacier. Leaving this desolate plain behind, they crossed another high range, and on the 10th August came in sight of a large Tibetan camp pitched on the banks of a broad river. This they found was the main branch of the Indus, considerably larger than that which flows past Gartok. At this place, Giachuruff, the officials at first declined to allow them to go on; but at last, after repeated entreaties and by making some presents, the chief Pundit was allowed to advance with a portion of his party, leaving the remainder behind as a sort of hostage for their good faith.

Turning his back on the Indus the chief Pundit marched away to the east and arrived at the base of another high range. Although it was midsummer he was detained three days by a very heavy fall of snow, and he was able to cross the mountains only on the 26th of August, reaching Thok Jalung, the chief gold field of Western Tibet, after crossing much snow. At Thok Jalung the Pundit found a large standing camp occupied by gold diggers. He reported himself to the master of the gold field, a shrewd Tibetan who evidently did not believe the Pundit's account of himself and who, after questioning him very closely, told him that his remaining at the gold field was against orders, that he must do what he had to do quickly and then return by the route he came. The gold field seems to have been in a large desolate plain upwards of 16,000 feet above the sea, an uninviting site, but one that evidently in no way deters the Tibetan diggers, who spend their lives in treeless tracts at great elevations. The yield of gold appears to be large and the "finds" are occasionally very heavy, the Pundit having seen one nugget of 7½ tolas or 2 lbs. weight. The amount of gold in Tibet must be enormous, as the fields are said to extend from Radok to Lhasa over eleven degrees of longitude, or for 700 miles. This line of gold fields, we know from other sources, extends to the north, as the Russians have already had numerous quarrels with the Chinese regarding those between Aksu and Ili. To us exiles in a warm climate the Tibetan gold fields do not appear to be tempting, and we doubt if even our numerous European loafers are likely to make a rush to them. But we can quite understand that the gold-deposits would be much more tempting to the Russians who, coming from the snowy winters of Siberia, might think the desolate plateau of Thok Jalung a sort of paradise with its comparative immunity from snow and the warmth of the sun in latitude 32°. Russians at any rate would not be astonished at having to melt ice for their water, a process necessary at Thok Jalung in order to get rid of the salt which enters largely into the composition of the water. Numerous portions of Central Russia and of China are, we know, auriferous, and from the Pundit's exploration of the Tibetan fields there now seems but very little doubt that the centre of Asia contains an inexhaustible stock of gold, sufficient to supply the currency of all the nations which now use silver. If ever the present sources of supply run short, we have little doubt that the goldfields of Asia will be made to contribute a large share.

The presence of gold in the Himalayas has been known to us since the beginning of the century. Moorcroft, the Gerards, and other travellers constantly refer to it. The great flood of the Indus in 1842, which ruined the agriculture of the plain of Chuch above Attock, strewed its fields with sand which was found to contain a large percentage of gold giving a considerable yield for several years afterwards. The sand of the Sutlej river contains gold, and so does that of several other Himalayan rivers, but hitherto we have heard of little more than gold dust. Possibly the source from which this is derived may be found in the upper valleys of the Himalayas. Though the gold districts of Tibet may not be brought into much use for years to come, there is little doubt that the borax fields in their immediate neighbourhood will be drawn upon more largely every year. The map, which accompanies Captain Montgomerie's report, gives the general position of two large districts in which borax is abundant. Borax, in fact, abounds all over Tibet, where it is to be had simply for the cost of digging and transport to the plains. Ladak has a large borax field at Puga, on which a nominal tax of one rupee per maund is put; and even with all the troubles of other unauthorized custom dues it reaches the plains at a cost that yields a considerable profit. Staffordshire uses borax largely, and at present its sole source of supply is Tuscany, and the cost of a ton is £90—or Rs. 32 per maund—a price which ought to allow of a very large profit on Himalayan borax, if the trade is not burdened as it now is in Ladak. The best chance for the trade is undoubtedly where our own territories border on Tibet, and already the great facilities which Colonel Ramsay has given to the traffic through Kumaon has drawn considerable quantities down to the various places where he has established refining pans.

Captain Montgomerie's map of the Pundits' works gives us at a glance all that is known of the topography of the sources of the four great rivers of the Himalayas, —the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Sutlej, and Kurnali, or Gogra. These are called by the Tibetans the Tamjan Khamba, Singh-gi-Khamba, Langchan Khamba, and Mabja Khamba, or the horse's mouth, the lion's mouth, the bull's mouth, and the peacock's mouth respectively. These four rivers undoubtedly drain the great Kailas group of mountains; and the recent explorations show that they rise very close to the great Kailas Purbut itself, and that the ancient Hindoo geographers were not far wrong in stating that their sacred lakes were the source of all four. Captain Montgomerie's report on the Pundit's exploration contains various matters of interest in connection with Tibet. It introduces us to most of the details of the nomadic life which the inhabitants ead, their camps, herds of yaks, flocks of goats and sheep, their devotion to the Buddhist religion exemplified by their carrying about portable shrines and marking their sacred sentence, "om mane padmi hom," in gigantic letters on the slopes of the mountains. The whole presents a strange scene. Nothing strikes us more than the great altitude at which these Tibetan camps were seen. The Pundits apparently were never more than once down to 12,000 feet during three months, and generally at over 14,000 feet above the sea. These explorations have made a great and solid addition to the geography of Tibet. We commend to the notice of enterprising Englishmen the new group of snowy peaks called Aling Gangri, now for the first time heard of as being possibly within their reach. The failure of Mr. Cooper's expedition from China to India shows that in such agents as the Pundits lies, at present, the principal chance of exploring the vast *terra incognita* between the Desert of Gobi and Lhasa. We hope that Captain Montgomerie's system of exploration will be extended year by year, so as to account for the whole area which has hitherto been sealed against all geographical enquiries. A second time the Pundits have done right well, and we congratulate Captain Montgomerie on the determination of the great eastern branch of the Indus which proves to be the main river itself.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s. s. *Sunda*, on the 27th January (to-morrow) at 3 P.M.

FIRE.—Last Saturday evening a fire broke out in the house of one Mahomed Hoossein, in the Hunnuman lane, but it was soon put out by the exertions of the police. The damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 100.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government yesterday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Shiraz.

THE MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.—Owing to the non-arrival of the English Mail, the mail steamer *Abyssinia*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, has been detained till to-day at noon. Should the English mail not arrive before noon the *Abyssinia* will be despatched without further detention. The mails will be closed at 11 A.M.

THE 'SALE OF WORK', as advertised in our columns, will take place to-day and to-morrow at the Robert Money School facing the Esplanade. The articles consist of children's clothes, antimacassars, &c., &c.; and will, we understand, be sold at their real value and not at fancy prices. Open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ.—The following passengers proceed to Suez per s. s. *Maydala*, Captain Thompson, to-day:—Rev. J. H. Orbison, Mrs. Orbison and 4 children, Mrs. Carleton and six children, Dr. and Mrs. Pitman, Mr. Tod, Mr. Moss, Mr. Allen, Mr. Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. H. Mathews, Mr. Lorenzen, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Robson and child, Mr. Smith, Mr. Golstein, Marquis Goldenbery.

VEHAR WATER.—Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser, has submitted to Government the following table, showing the results of the summary analysis of Vehar Water drawn from the supply pipe in the Laboratory of the Grant Medical College on the 1st instant:—

	Grains per Gallon.
Total solid matter	7·00
Loss by ignition—Volatile matter	·63
Organic matter	·52
(Estimated from the quantity and Oxigen required for its Oxidation.)	
Earthy salts	4·27
(Estimated as Carborate of lime.)	
Chlorine	·72
No nitrates or sulphates.	
Trace of nitrous acid present.	

CHEATING.—A Parsee woman named Jurbace appeared on Saturday last before Mr. R. H. Showell and laid the following information:—"I am a widow and live at Girgaum. About ten or eleven days ago, at 8 o'cock A.M., one Fooa Jugga and Jamma Goolab, Marwarees, came to me, and the former said that the latter was an acquaintance of his and a good honest man, and should he bring any ornaments to me to be pledged, I could safely advance him money. Four days afterwards Jamma came to my house alone. He said that Fooa Jugga sent him to pledge the ornaments now before the Court with me. He asked Rs. 200 from me. I took the ornaments from him and gave him Rs. 200 on the understanding that the ornaments were real gold. My sister Dosebaee was present at the time. On the following day, when I showed the ornaments to a goldsmith, he told me they were not made of gold. I searched for Fooa and Jamma, but could only find the former. I charge the second with cheating, and the first with the abstment of the said offence, and I pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law." His Worship granted a warrant as applied for.

WITCHCRAFT.—A short time ago five Hindoos by name Ooka Gopal, Duma Naran, Heeroo Doolub, Naran Gopal, and Kussum Nuthoo, were charged before Mr. C. G. Kemball, Session Judge of Surat, on two counts, first with murder, and second with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of one Jeevlee, woman. One of the accused, Duma, was the patell, and the others were leading men of the village of Donja. It appeared that the death of the woman was said to have taken place as far back as May last, but that no report having been made of it some time elapsed before enquiries were instituted by the police. Before noticing the various peculiarities of the case, the Session Judge expressed his opinion that there was abundant proof of the general facts, which were as follows:—The daughter of the accused Ooka was taken ill and was supposed by her father and other friends of his, under the advice of a bhurwar (shepherd) by name Derko Visio, whose aid was obtained (though he denied the fact) to repeat certain incantations, to be possessed of an evil spirit, and Jeevlee, the unfortunate deceased, was to be the witch or "dhakin," who influenced her. Accordingly the five accused persons proceeded to the house in which the deceased resided with her husband and sons, and compelled her to go against her will with them to the place where the girl, supposed to be bewitched, was lying. After some time one of her sons towards night was allowed to take her home. She went to Ooka's house perfectly able to walk, and when returning home was unable to walk without the support of her son's arm. She went to her bed and died shortly afterwards. At the later stage of the proceedings the Judge altered the charges to one of causing grievous hurt as members of an unlawfully constituted assembly. The Session Judge remarked that there was nothing in the case itself to excite surprise, for unfortunately the belief in witchcraft was very common, but it appeared very extraordinary that a circumstance of this kind which must have been known not only to every person in the immediate village, but also generally to the surrounding villages, should have been allowed to be hushed up so long, and that the nearest relatives of the unfortunate woman should have actively joined in concealing the offence that was perpetrated. The Court, concurring with two of the assessors, found the prisoners guilty of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced the first prisoner to be rigorously imprisoned for the term of seven years, and the rest for the term of five years each. On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented on Wednesday last on behalf of the prisoners to Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Justice Gibbs, who rejected the same and confirmed the sentence of the lower Court.

THE SACRED CONCERT.

THE Committee having determined to admit the children of the several Schools of Bombay to the full rehearsal on Monday next, it is requested that the heads of the respective schools will furnish, on or before Friday, to the Hon. Secretary, W. Paris, Esq., Marine Lines, a statement of the probable number of children who will attend on this occasion, with the names of the masters and mistresses who will accompany their charges. It is desirable that very young children should not be included in this invitation. The Committee also intimate, that they have allotted blocks of seats at an intermediate charge of Rs. 7 each.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 18th Jan., to Saturday, 23rd Jan., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Taxes	10,364	10	6
House Rate	36,683	4	10
License Tax	2,773	0	0
Police Rate	9,863	12	4
Lighting do.	5,184	9	6
Water do.	10,997	7	5
Halalcore Cess	4,692	11	0
Market Fees	10,797	0	3
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	1,464	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	817	6	8
Fines and Penalties	910	0	0
Total Rs..	90,219	14	6

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SORROWS OF NESBIT LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—In that diminutive part of Her Majesty's dominions in Bombay known as "Nesbit Lane" there stands a club, a college, a fashionable hotel and the residence of a J.P. or two. The residents form a small community, English in feeling, and bred up to the necessities of gas and clean streets. Gas we have; clean and well watered streets we used to have. The roll of carriages through the street is as frequent, pedestrians are as numerous, and the residents are as susceptible to dust and dirt as ever they were. The reason of the change is, therefore, not apparent. We are sure that on his attention being drawn to the state of our street, the dashing Municipal Commissioner will not suffer us to eat more than the traditional peck of dirt.—Yours, &c. H.

Nesbit Lane, 25th January.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD JANUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT IN A CHOWKEY.—John Clerk and William Jones, two European loafers, were charged with stealing a twenty rupee note from one William Bossi. Yesterday morning the complainant was in the Dhobie Talao chowkey for being drunk; and he had at the time a twenty rupee note and a ten rupee note in his socks for safety. Defendants and two other men were also in the chowkey. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he wanted some refreshment and he delivered to one of the men the ten rupee note, and put the other note in his waistcoat pocket. After having some refreshment he went to sleep. When he awoke at about 10 o'clock he found he was alone and he missed the note. The complainant reported the matter to one of the police inspectors. On the day in question about 10 o'clock a native policeman saw the second prisoner handing to a Portuguese a folded paper. He suspected something wrong and asked the Portuguese what it was, and he said it was a twenty rupee note, and that the prisoner wanted it changed. He took possession of the note and delivered it to Mr. Inspector Smith. The Magistrate on the evidence before him adjudged the second prisoner guilty and sentenced him to four months' hard labour. The first prisoner was dismissed; but he was again placed before His Worship for stealing on the 21st instant a box containing a pair of trousers, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 15, belonging to William Taylor, a seaman. The accused was convicted for this offence, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

25TH JANUARY.

THEFT CASES.—Mahomed Siddeck was charged with stealing eight pieces of wearing apparel and five rupees in cash, belonging to Sallum Babaruk, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mowja Hurja was charged with stealing four pieces of cloth, the property of Mooljee Govind. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Rama Ambra was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing two silver anklets and a gold bead, of the value of seven rupees, from the person of Bhimee, girl. The prisoner admitted the offence, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months.—Raghoo Maroo was charged with stealing nine oranges, belonging to Gopal Dhondoo, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.—Meeya Jan Sadratkhan was charged with stealing a piece of wearing apparel, belonging to Shaik Rahim Mainoo. The prisoner being an old offender was sent to the House of Correction for three months.

KATTYAWAR RACE MEETING—SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 20TH JANUARY.

THE attendance this day was, I should say, equally as numerous as on the first, and the races far more exciting, the run for the "Political Agent's Cup" having been looked to with intense anxiety by all concerned. The gentlemen riders did remarkably well, considering that they had not had practice and were in a manner unacquainted with the animals they had to manage.

The first race was for the "Eastern District Stakes," for all horses bred in the eastern district of Kattyawar. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C. 3st 7lbs.

		st.	lbs.	
The Hunter's	Polly	9	7	Aboo.
The Northerner's	Cherry Blossom	9	7	Tookaram.
The Bhuguts'	Mankee	9	7	Bhugut boy.

Mankee took the lead at the start, Cherry Blossom keeping last. At about half way, however, Cherry Blossom overtook Polly, and at the last turn of the course, gained the lead and came in an easy winner. Time—4m.

The second race was for the "Political Agent's Cup," value Rs. 500. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ mile. 10st. G. R.

		st.	
H. H. the Jam's	Rapid Rhone	10	Major A
H. H. Aga Khan's	Star of the South	10	Dr. B.
The Northerner's	Blue Gown	10	Lieut. G.
Captain G's	Abdool Raymon	10	Lieut. L.
Do.	Camel	10	Major P.

This was a well contested race. Star of the South showed the way and kept the lead. Rapid Rhone, however, gained on, but was overtaken by Abdool Raymon at the last turn of the course, and came in a winner by more than a length. Time—3m. 7s.

The third race was for the "Jusdhun Purse." Value Rs. 300. For all mares bred in Kattyawar. Entrance Rs. 25. 1 mile. 9 stone.

		st.	
The Northerner's	Vixen	9	Tookaram.
The Hunter's	Minx	9	Aboo.
The Bhugute's	Delight	9	
H. H. the Jam's	Heera	9	Kalla.

Minx went away with a strong lead, when Vixen, who had been gradually closing with her, overtook her and the others, and won in a canter. Time—2m. 22s.

The fourth race, "The Hacks," was for all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. 2 mile. 10st. G. R.

		st.	
The Colonel's	State	10	Major P.
The Hunter's	Baron	10	Captain R.
H.H. Aga Khan's	Abdool Assiz	10	Major A.
Dr. Bloomfield's	Despised	10	Dr. B.

Baron and Abdool Assiz led off and kept together for some distance. The chances were in favour of Abdool Assiz, but just after passing the last turn Baron gained on Abdool Assiz and won in a canter. Time—1m. 34s.

The "Agency Stakes" was the next race. It was for all horses, the property of and ridden by sowars in the employ of the Agency. Rs. 20 from the fund. The second horse to take the stakes. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. 10st.

Five horses ridden by sowars in uniform contested for this race. One of them named Julal Khan had the lead, kept it, and came in a winner.

The last race was for the "Eastern Galloway Plate," for all Galloways bred in the eastern district of Kattyawar. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C. 9st. 7lbs. 1 mile.

		st.	
The Northerner's	Cherry Blossom	9	Tookaram.
The Hunter's	Minx	9	Capt. R.
The Bhugats'	Anonymous	9	Lieut. L.

Minx kept the lead and promised to be the winner. Cherry Blossom pressed on, overtook Minx, and won easily. Time—2m. 14s.

The "Political Agent's Cup," which was run for, is of a very chaste and elegant pattern. This as well as all the cups remaining to be run for were manufactured by Henry Green, of 16-17 King William Street, London-bridge, and were selected with great taste.

Amongst the Chiefs that attended were H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, who was richly dressed and had on a necklace of very large pearls with a diamond pendant; the Talookdars of Dhrole, Rajcote and Gondal, and other minor Chiefs. Every one present appeared pleased and satisfied with the afternoon's proceedings. The Band of the 19th Regiment N. I. enlivened the occasion.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

THE second great objection Mr. Aitken makes to my project has reference to the separation of rain and sewage.

He says—

"The second mistake to which I allude is where Captain Tulloch touches on the subject of house drainage, a question the magnitude of which, in so far as it concerns Bombay, he does not quite appear to comprehend. He states—and it is the vital part of the scheme for separating sewage from rain fall—that a small earthenware pipe will be laid under the gullies between the houses, and connected with the pipe which now brings down the waste water from the upper portions of the house.'

"If Captain Tulloch had taken the trouble to examine the houses in the Native Town, he would have found that in most cases not one pipe alone takes the waste water from a house, but there are frequently not less than five and six waste-water pipes to one house. Captain Tulloch appears also to have forgotten that the privies must be connected with his drain-pipes, so that even if it be decided not to remove the excreta by the sewers, the carrying away of the waste water from the privies must be provided for."

What does this argument amount to? I have said that the waste water is to be conveyed to the sewer in the street by connecting the latter "with the pipe which now brings down the waste water from the upper stories of the house." Mr. Aitken says that there are more pipes than one. Well, suppose there are. Whether there are one, two, or three—all of them must be connected to the pipe under the gully. I cannot see the difficulty in the matter.

Under any system of drainage the gullies can never be used for carrying off the sewage. So long as there are open drains or gullies of any kind in the town, so long will it be hopeless to effect a radical sanitary improvement. These gullies would never be tolerated in England, except in the worst parts of towns, where the people are quite indifferent to the laws of health. How then can they be permitted in this hot country?

It would appear from Mr. Aitken's remarks that in his system of drainage he proposes to retain the gullies between the houses. If this is the case, he must answer all the sanitary objections to open drains. If gullies are to be tolerated which run between the houses, what is the objection to the drains which run in front of them? Both are open channels. As I understand the question, the very object of an improved system of drainage is to dispense with all open drains of every kind. So long as there are open channels, whether they be called drains or gullies, so long will it be impossible to prevent people throwing solid refuse into them. And so long as animal and vegetable matter finds its way into the channels and is acted upon (as it must be) by the waste water from the houses, so long will the nuisance of foul smells prevail in Bombay and all the evils of bad drainage be continued.

I am sure medical men will agree with me when I say that solid matter should be removed by itself: that it should never be exposed to the action of water. The whole principle of the dry system of conservancy consists in preventing refuse coming in contact with water. If Mr. Aitken intends keeping up the present open gullies, this seems to me one of the very strongest objections to his system of drainage. In my experience of the different towns in England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and Italy which I have inspected, wherever I have found open gullies, there the sanitary condition of the people has been miserable. If it is contemplated to carry out a system of drainage in Bombay with open gullies in all parts of the town, however good that system may be in other respects, it will never effect a good sanitary result, and that seems to me the sole purpose of drainage.

In his zeal, however, in attacking my project, I think Mr. Aitken has forgotten what he has already written on this subject. In his Preliminary Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay, page 2, he said—

"At present upwards of 1,000 persons are engaged in removing the nightsoil at an annual expense to the community of several lakhs of rupees. The nightsoil is taken to the tanks at Chinch Bunder, and after being mixed with water is discharged at half ebb-tide into the harbour.

"The present arrangements for the removal of the nightsoil, which are so expensive and objectionable, would be dispensed with on the completion of a proper system of drainage."

Again, in his second Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay, page 13, he said—

"Such being the state of the street-drains of Bombay, it is, I think, clear that they will be quite insufficient for carrying off the nightsoil when it shall be made compulsory to pass it into them."

Again, at page 15—

"A largely increased supply of water is quite indispensable to insure the proper working of a system of sewer drainage, nor can I recommend the adoption of any plan of sewerage to carry off the nightsoil of the City unless we can obtain more water than is at present available."

From these extracts it is quite clear that Mr. Aitken looks forward to the time when all the nightsoil is to be passed into the sewers. Indeed he even contemplates its being made "compulsory to pass it into them."

Now, I ask, how can this be effected except with the help of pipes? Mr. Aitken would hardly propose that the nightsoil and urine from every house should escape along the open gullies. The gully along its entire length would soon be in a most filthy state—a state which could never be tolerated by the Health Officer of the Municipality, or indeed by the medical men of Bombay. This would lead to a condition of things ever so much worse than is involved by the present halalcore system which Mr. Aitken condemns so much. The very idea of all the excrement from a house being allowed to escape by an open gully, with the certainty of its constantly being intercepted by refuse thrown into the gully (which is now done every day), carries condemnation on the face of it.

Does it not therefore follow that Mr. Aitken must of necessity lay down a pipe if he proposes (as he actually does) to remove the night soil into the sewers? Now where can he lay down the pipe?—except under the gully, as I propose. Are we not thus both making the very same proposition for house drainage; and do not Mr. Aitken's objections to the pipes under the gullies tell just as much against him as they do against me?

If Mr. Aitken can show that the pipes for the nightsoil can be laid in a better position than under the gullies, I shall be quite willing to adopt the new system. In every case, however, there seem to be (to use a very homely expression) "in the same boat." We shall be compelled to resort to *closed* pipes. Mr. Aitken will require them to carry the nightsoil to the sewers, and I propose to use them for both nightsoil and waste water.

The only other course for his pipe is *under* every house. Now which will be the easier work—to lay a pipe under every gully, as proposed by me, or under every house? to which Mr. Aitken will be driven if he objects to the pipes under the gullies.

In many cases where the floors of some of the houses and privies are above the gully, we may both be able to run the pipe on supports *over* the gully, but anyhow the course that pipe must take will be the course of the gully, which is the real point at issue between us.

Mr. Aitken has given a plan of part of the town of Bombay in order to prove the difficulty I shall have in house drainage. I give the plan here again in order to show the difficulty Mr. Aitken will have in carrying the nightsoil from the privies to the sewers. Nothing could be better for my purpose, and my argument will have all the greater force, inasmuch as the example given has been brought forward by Mr. Aitken himself. The portions coloured red are privies. The sewer in this case will run along Jugjeevumkeeka Street, as shown in the plan. Now Mr. Aitken has to connect all the red buildings with the sewer. I propose to do so by a pipe running under the gullies, which I conceive will be a very simple matter. Mr. Aitken thinks not, and objects. Therefore he is bound to show how his night soil pipe is to run.

On this subject of the separation of sewage and rain Mr. Aitken has written as if the propositions were a most absurd one. I think the Bombay public, however, may accept it with some confidence, considering that Mr. Aitken stands almost alone in his opinions. General Tremenheere, Colonel Trevor, Colonel De Lisle, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. Thwaites all advocate the separation of sewage and rain. Are we, every one of us, such unpractical men as to have made a proposition which it is impossible to carry out?

In connection with this subject Mr. Aitken has attacked the system of earthenware pipes adopted by me. He maintains that they will never answer: that they will constantly get choked up, &c., &c.

He says—

"If then any trifling obstruction got into these 12-inch pipe sewers, or one of the pipes become split or crushed, as will occasionally happen, what would be the state of the district over which the sewage would flow?"

From this the public would naturally infer that Mr. Aitken would carefully avoid 12-inch pipes in his own Project. What are the facts of the case? Will it be believed that Mr. Aitken actually proposes *to use 53 miles of them* in his Project! The following is an extract from his Amended Estimate in page 20 of his Pamphlet:—

"53 miles of 12-inch earthenware pipe sewers, average dept of excavation 6 feet, at Rs. 8 per 100 cubic feet =Rs. 11,74,350."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Aitken has put himself in the anomalous position of an objector to his own Project. Can anything show more clearly the confidence Mr. Aitken has in the system of earthenware pipes proposed by me than his extensive adoption of it?

In order to have my earthenware pipes under perfect control I have provided in my estimate for a very extensive system of manholes. In England in the best drained towns the manholes are about 300 feet apart. With the view, however, to give still greater facilities for access to the pipes in Bombay I have proposed to place the manholes much nearer together, or at 200 feet apart. Mr. Aitken has not provided so complete a system of manholes in his Project. If therefore his earthenware pipes with manholes at wide intervals will keep themselves in such order as to induce him to recommend them for adoption in his Project, I think I may fairly assume that my earthenware pipes, with the help of manholes at every 200 feet apart, will be kept in still better order than Mr. Aitken's.

Mr. Aitken has brought forward an example of one of my 12-inch pipes, which, he says, will not discharge the mount of sewage that has to pass through it. This is a very minor point. In the Rough Plan that I prepared 15-inch pipes were put down in place of some of the 12-inch ones, but in the fair copy they were omitted Three pipes will require to be altered from 12 to 15 inch. I make no hesitation in acknowledging myself wrong when I am so. The increase in the cost of the estimate will be Rs. 11,000—not a large item in an estimate of Rs. 75,00,000.

But if my 12-inch pipes, which are to carry away sewage only, are not, according to Mr. Aitken, large enough, how can his 12-inch pipes be so, which, in addition to the sewage, have to carry away an 8-inch of the rainfall of rain over the town in 2½ hours? If Mr. Aitken will lay down his system of 12-inch pipes, I will point out numbers of them that will be much too small.

In page 16 of his Pamphlet Mr. Aitken says—

"As an illustration of the difficulty which exists in making two separate sets of sewers—one for rain-water and one for sewage—I would merely point out a circumstance which appears to have escaped Captain Tulloch's observation, viz., that at the point where his sewage drain crosses the present main drain which it is proposed to retain as the chief flood-water channel, *the sewage drain nearly blocks up the rain-water drain*, leaving only about one-third part of the present main drain for the escape of storm waters."

It is quite true that the sewer proposed by me will meet the main drain, so that if the former were continued in a straight course it would block up two-thirds of the water-way of the latter. But who ever proposed to build the sewer thus? I will illustrate the mistake Mr. Aitken has made in supposing that sewers must always be constructed in this way, by an anecdote told me by the principal gentleman concerned and corroborated by others.

Soon after the great fire at Hamburg, in North Germany, Mr. Lindley, an eminent English hydraulic engineer, was called upon to drain that town. Hamburg is intersected by a number of wide canals. One of Mr. Lindley's main sewers had to cross one of the canals. If it had been contined in the way Mr. Aitken think sewers must be built when obstacles come in their path the sewer would of course have blocked up the canal. Mr. Lindley, though, simply carried it *under the canal* by a syphon sewer. When this was discovered, the German engineers declared that the sewer would become full of deposit and be rendered useless. Mr Lindley insisted that it would act perfectly, and, in proof of his statement, he passed all kinds of heavy substances through the sewer, which invariably came out at the other end. The Germans, however, would not be convinced, as they urged that the bottle experimented with were too small. Mr. Lindley asked them whether they would be satisfied if a body as big nearly as the sewer itself were passed through it. The Germans admitted that they would. Mr. Lindley hereupon had an iron ball constructed from 4 to 6 feet in diameter (I forget the exact size at this moment.) This ball was put into the sewer at one end and something very like the identical ball came out at the other. But the Germans were not convinced. They thought it possible that a counterfeit ball had been substituted in place of the real one, and they requested Mr. Lindley's permission to stamp the ball. Mr. Lindley at once gave his consent, and the ball was marked and stamped and sealed by the Germans so that there could be no other like it in the world. They put it into the sewer themselves this time, and ran on to see the effect. Amidst breathless expectation and to their great mortification there appeared the identical ball at the other end. The Germans were satisfied.

I have seen the ball, the sewer, and the canal. The Germans themselves admit that the sewer has been acting with perfect success ever since it was first constructed—perhaps fifteen years ago.

Now let us consider the main sewer of Bombay which I propose to put down. I have got to pass it under the present main drain. In this, in Mr. Aitken's opinion, such a formidable difficulty as to require that it should be stated in italics. I was perfectly aware of the fact that the sewer and the drain would meet each other so as to render it impossible that both could be continued in a straight course. I knew that the sewer would require to be passed under the drain, but I never said so for the simple reason that it was a trivial matter of detail. And I certainly never anticipated for a moment that any one would see in *difficulty* in the matter, as Mr. Aitken has done. It is a common practice in England and on the Continent to construct syphon sewers, and, if it were required, I could give further examples in point. But it would be mere waste of time to answer at greater length such insignificant objections to my project.

With regard to sewage utilization, to which Mr. Aitken is much opposed, he writes—

"'Fresh sewage,' says Mr. Rawlinson, 'has no smell, and if it be at once applied to vegetable growth all foul matter is at once absorbed and utilized by the plant.' This of course is the case, and if sewage is brought in contact with a sufficient quantity of growing plants no nuisance results."

This is just what is done when sewage is utilized. But Mr. Aitken adds further on—

"I am exceedingly doubtful whether this sewage water would not run off nearly as foul as it was put on."

How can Mr. Aitken argue thus when he has just previously admitted that all the foul matter will be "absorbed by the plant"? How is the water to become foul if it has been previously deprived of its foulness?

Again Mr. Aitken says—

"Mr. Rawlinson seems to think that sewage can be used in the island of Bombay itself, but your (Mr. Crawford's, the Municipal Commissioner's) opinion is, I believe, that it cannot, and certainly, considering the difference which exists between the state of sewage in Bombay and the same matter in the temperate climate of England, I am quite disposed to agree with you."

I have Mr. Crawford's permission to mention that he is an advocate for sewage utilization, but only objects to its being attempted in the vicinity of the town, the advisability of which every one must see.

Mr. Aitken quotes Mr. Marriage, the lessee of the Croydon farm

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

(COMMISSIONERS—SIR CHARLES JACKSON, PRESIDENT, MAJOR MCLEOD INNES, AND MAXWELL MELVILL, ESQ.)

FRIDAY, 11TH DECEMBER 1868.

[EXAMINATION OF MR. ROBERT HANNAY CONTINUED.]

President—Adverting to another subject, do you recollect at any time about March or April 1865 a new book being made? Witness—A book was originally made, I believe, at my own suggestion. When I entered into the bank in 1855, I felt that it was impossible for me to get acquainted with the affairs of the bank with any comfort, as there was no discount ledger, and no ledger of outstandings. President—We know about the discount ledger, Witness—A general ledger was made for the use of the directors. It was supposed to contain everything. —Q. Will you describe what that ledger was? Do you mean to say that it was a ledger showing all discounts, cash credits, and fixed open loans? A. It was so.—Q. How was it made. Was it taken from the separate cash credit ledgers, and the fixed loan ledger, and the discount ledger, and brought together in one book? A. It was so.—Q. Did you give instructions for the preparation of that book? A. To the best of my recollection I asked Mr. Blair why such a book was not in the office. It was difficult to get at the state of any man's account while a memorandum had to be sent to a ledger clerk, and another to some other person, and it was hours before we could arrive at the state of any account. I found that I could not get on at all without this book, and I think that it was not fully written up till about July. There was one man, Mr. Duncan, who looked specially after it, but it was a most laborious work, and it was sometime before it was written up. It was July or probably August before it was written up. President—But still the book is a mystery to us. We never saw it. Witness—That I cannot understand, for I directed the attention of all my brother directors to it. President—All the directors whom we have examined know nothing about that book except one. Had it a white cover? Witness—I do not know that it had any cover. It lay in the directors' room on a table by itself.—Q. Up in a corner, I suppose.—A. Yes.—Q. Then there is a reality about this book? A. There can be no doubt about it. It cost me many weary hours going over sheets of it.—Q. How was it made up. Were the balances brought forward from the different ledgers into this book? A. If a man had a loan it was brought forward; if he had bills with another it was brought forward; if he had discounts with an agency, Mr. Duncan had instructions to bring it forward. In fact everything was brought forward.—Q. A joint discount would have been put under both names? A. Yes.—Q. Would it not have been much shorter for you for that purpose to have had a discount list made out, and altered from time to time instead of having a huge ledger like that? A. Possibly it might have been.—Q. Is it a very difficult thing to refer to? A. I saw no way of making myself acquainted with the state of matters without it. President—As you say it required some labour to work up such a book as that, and it appears to have taken four or five months to do it. Witness—I do not remember when it was done. President—The first that we ever heard of it was from Mr. Blair, and he said that it was commenced in March when he came back. Witness—There was one man told off distinctly to keep it. I think that it was Mr. Duncan.—Q. Do you remember whether it was of much use? A. I found that it facilitated my references, and I therefore recommended the other directors to look it up for themselves.—Q. Do you remember whether any other list was ever made from it in order to show how much stood against one person? A. I do not know that it was made from that ledger.—Q. There was a list made in July, and as soon as Mr. Brown saw it, he says that he took it over to you and that you both arranged that you would not make a dividend. Do you recollect that? A. I do not recollect it. Mr. Brown's memory would be fresher than mine. He took great interest in the bank.—Q. Was that list made from that book? A. That I cannot say. President—It is strange that Mr. Brown did not know of the existence of that book. Witness—I cannot account for it. I have looked into that book myself to the best of my recollection with all the directors. I have gone over it and have occasionally looked for a man's account.—Q. Did it include the branches? A. Yes. It was to include everything. Those were the instructions. Mr. Melvill—*Did it show the securities? A. No. I think* not. President—As to the branches, did you as president at all interfere with the management of the branches? A. I could not do so. The bank gave me so much labour beyond my own business, that I had not time to devote to the branches as I should have liked to have done. I had frequent communications with the inspector, and from time to time I always asked how each branch was getting on, and requested that any particular thing should be brought to my notice, but further than that I had not time to look after the branches, and I frequently asked my brother directors to take more interest in the branches than they did. President—There were discount lists with respect to these branches up to 1864; but there were no discount lists, I think, after you became a director, made up as to those branches. Witness—Discount lists made up then by Premchund Roychund would not have been of much use. —Q. But they had been previously made up by him? A. Yes; and my impression was that they would have been of no use. None of us were in a position to make up discount lists at that time.—Q. Then what had the agents at these branches to guide them? A. They were supposed to be guided by the secretary with verbal instructions, or written instructions, and 'circulars from time to time.—Q. We want to know, as a matter of fact, how advances were given at the branch agencies at the time when you were president. Were they left entirely to the discretion of the agent? A. They must have been so, probably with the recommendation of the native colleague.—Q. Did you not receive weekly returns from the branches? A. We did.—Q. They showed the business done, but not the securities? A. That I cannot remember.—Q. Used you to look over those returns? A. Occasionally I did, but I had not time to go minutely into them.—Q. Were they laid before you and the directors at the board meetings? A. I often asked to see them, but I cannot remember whether they were laid on the board table.—Q. There were also monthly returns? A. Yes.—Q. They were rather fuller, were they not, and set out the securities on which the loans were made? A. I do not recollect. It seemed to me that the agencies had been too rapidly increased, and that the system of management had never been properly considered. Q. The agents were appointed by the board, were they not? A. They were at the secretary's suggestion.—Q. Were you able to get competent men for such employment? A. It put the office to a very great inconvenience, because as soon as a man was of use there he was drafted off to an agency.—Q. What did you understand to be the limit of the powers of an agent at the branch? A. I cannot answer that question.—Q. Can you tell me whether there was any limit ever imposed on the powers of an agent of a branch? A. To the best of my recollection I requested, in March 1865, Mr. Robertson to impose a limit upon them.—Q. You almost stopped the proceedings of the branches in April 1865? A. I remember being annoyed with a transaction at the Kalbadavie branch, and requesting them not to discount any more bills there without reference to the head office.—Q. In April you sent orders that they were not to discount any bills above 20,000 rupees? A. I think so.—Q. And in May you sent orders for them to send up all their available cash to the head office, which of course put a stop to their business. I want to know what was your view as to the powers of the secretary before that period when you were a director? A. I understood that my predecessor, Mr. Birch, had arranged with the secretary about the powers for the branches.—Q. In fact, you had not made any rule yourself, and you were not aware of any rule, restricting or defining, the powers of an agent at a branch? A. I do not. No member such a rule in my time.—Q. There were inspectors of branches, were there not? A. There were. —Q. Did the inspector receive any instructions from you as to his duties? A. Not from me as an individual.—Q. By whom was he instructed? A. I should think by my predecessors.—Q. Did you believe or know that the inspector was vigilently superintending the branches? A. We had unfortunately occasion to send him to inspect several of them. —Q. But did he go regularly round and inspect them? A. In 1865 he had special inspections to make.—Q. That is after the troubles began, but I mean before them? A. I cannot say. President—We have been told by Mr. Fraser, who was afterwards inspector of branches, that all the time that he was at Kurrachee he never was inspected, and we have it in evidence that the branch at Hyderabad was never inspected. Witness—That was a difficult branch to get at. When it was first opened, I believe that Mr. Robertson was very nearly assassinated.—Q. You do not remember the establishment of the Kalbadavie branch? A. I do not, except that Mr. Bullock was the agent.—Q. What was your opinion of Mr. Bullock? A. I did not know him personally. Most of my knowledge of the Kalbadavie branch has been derived from your own records.—Q. The business there was put a stop to very shortly after you were president? A. The moment that I heard that a bill, which had been refused at the head office, had been discounted there, I requested that it should be stopped.—Q. Do you recollect whose bill that was? A. I think that it was Ardaseer Dawur's, but I am not sure.—Q. Are you aware at all how the Kalbadavie branch was managed? Did you institute any enquiries and get information as to how it was managed? A. I did not.—Q. Did you not make some enquiries as to how the agent got information with regard to advances generally, whether upon discount, cash credit, or loan, and whom he consulted? A. I have no doubt whom he did consult, but I was not aware of it.—Q. Were not you aware from a report made by Mr. Fraser that he chiefly consulted Premchund Roychund? A. I cannot recollect, but I have no doubt that it was so.—Q. Was it ever brought to your knowledge that Mr. Bullock was in any way connected either with Premchund Roychund or with Roychund Deepchund? A. Never.—Q. Or that he was in any way mixed up with them in transactions of any sort? A. Never.—Q. What was your opinion of Mr. Blair's capacity for business in the transaction of the duties of his office? A. The bank had got on well under his management, but sometimes I wondered how it was that it had paid such good dividends.—Q. Under the old Act it was not possible to get very far wrong. Do you think that Mr. Blair was competent to carry on a general discount bank like that established by the new charter. A. From my present knowledge I should say not at all. —Q. But was that your opinion then? A. Mr. Birch considered him so.—Q. Mr. Birch had a high opinion of him, had he? A. He always expressed himself so. —Q. Was it true that any of the directors tried to get rid of Mr. Blair during the latter part of his career? A. He applied for extra leave. President—That was sometime afterwards. You then no doubt had your eyes open, but I refer to the time when he left? Witness—I cannot remember. I remember having been requested to write such a letter to him as would make him resign.—Q. When he went home in April 1865, were the directors then satisfied with his conduct? A. I do not remember any expression of dissatisfaction then, but I remember towards the end of 1865, thinking that I should not like to come in contact with him in the bank.—Q. What do you exactly mean by that expression? A. I thought that I might possibly lose my temper with him.—Q. Had you any reason to suspect his conduct for honesty? A. Never for one moment; but for want of discretion.—Q. Is it true to your knowledge that Mr. Scott tried to remove him. Is that information which we have received correct, and that Mr. Birch always supported Mr. Blair as secretary? A. I have a sort of indistinct recollection that such was the case, but I think that it must have been at an earlier period.—Q. Before you were in the direction? A. Possibly when I was in the direction before, but I cannot recal it to my mind at this moment.—Q. When Mr. Blair went home in 1865, he went home with how much leave? A. Six months, I think.—Q. Then he applied to you for further leave, did he not? A. He did.—Q. What did the directors do upon that application? A. I was requested by my brother directors to write him such a letter as should induce him to resign at the end of the leave.—Q. Have you a copy of that letter? A. I think that I have. President—It appears that we have it. Is this your letter? (Handing exhibit A 186 to the witness.) Witness—That is a copy of my letter. President (reading)—"Your directors have this day granted you an extension of six months' leave after much discussion, and chiefly upon my stating that I believed were you granted an extension for six months, that you would probably not return to India. I would most strongly urge you, nay entreat you, not to come back. Circumstances have much altered the position of affairs since you were here. The outstandings of the bank in the business of 1864 are enormous, and as the direction will soon be entirely changed, I cannot see that you would have any comfort in returning to your old post. Mr. Robertson, who has worked most zealously, has been made trustee in numerous estates, and were his position in the bank lowered, this would lessen his prestige and do injury to the institution. As a friend I strongly advise you to resign before your leave expires. This you can now do with much more credit than if no extra leave had been granted." It was the wish of your directors, I suppose, that you should convey this intimation to Mr. Blair in the kindest way that you could devise? Witness—It was so. I may also say that to the best of my recollection the letter which is marked "Exhibit A 187" was sent to me after I returned home to Europe in 1866.—Q. It is in Mr. Robertson's handwriting, is it not? A. Yes. I think that it came to me in a letter from Mr. Chapman, saying that if Mr. Blair had not sent in his resignation by a certain time, this letter was to be forwarded. He did send in his resignation, and I did not forward that letter to him. President (reading)—"James Blair, Esq.,—I am instructed by the board of directors to inform you that when the leave of absence granted to you expires you will be considered not of the bank's employment, your services being no longer required." That was distinct enough. What was your opinion of Mr. Robertson as a secretary? Witness—I considered that he was a hard-working man, very much overworked, and who did the utmost in his power for the bank.—Q. Were you aware, first of all, that Mr. Blair was at all engaged in transactions with Premchund Roychund or Roychund Deepchund? A. Never with the exception of one transaction in which I was engaged myself, and which was intended for the bank's benefit.—Q. That was a transaction in Back Bay shares? A. It was.—Q. It began in April and ended in August 1865, did it not? A. So far as I was concerned it must have ended in May or June, but I would have nothing to do with the loan, and it was taken over by Premchund Roychund.—Q. It was a transaction in the purchase of 50 Back Bay shares to the extent of 12,59,860 rupees? A. Certainly not. Never.—Q. What was the transaction according to your account? Our evidence is that Mr. Blair had a transaction to the extent of 12,59,860 rupees in 50 Back Bay shares with Mr. Tracey, Mr. Scott, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Hannay. A. Mr. Scott had nothing to do with it. President—He withdrew from it. It was taken in his name, and as soon as he heard of it he withdrew from it. Witness—Towards the end of March Mr. Premchund came to me. I was then getting very anxious as to how I was, to get on as president of the Bank of Bombay, and he informed me that he had seen Mr. Blair and Mr. Tracy, and that there were influences at work to bring down the prices of all shares.—Q. What did he mean by "influences at work?" A. I had fancy that it was something connected with time-bargains, buyers and sellers. I sent for Mr. Morrison and we talked over the matter together, and we came to the conclusion that if by our taking five shares apiece and Premchund buying them, it would steady the market, it might do good both to the Bank of Bombay and the Asiatic Bank. It could not have been anything but a loss to us as individuals. This was agreed to. Premchund bought the shares, and at his *suggestion the loan was granted in the name of Dos*sabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, his manager. I think that about eight days afterwards he came and said that he had an order to buy 100 shares, and that he requested us to take other 25 shares. I said that I would have nothing to do with it, but that if he had an order to buy 100 shares he was to sell those 25 shares and close the transaction. I heard no more of it for a considerable time, and then I found that he had not done so, and I was very much annoyed at this. I found also that a number of the shares must have been his own, and I told him that he must either take over the loan in his own name, or pay it off at once; that I could have nothing to do with it. He agreed to take it over, and to the best of my recollection at that time he deposited security. I think that the bill was three months, but I believe that it yielded 2,40,000 rupees, and I never had more to do with the transaction.—Q. You see entered in Premchund's books (and they are books which could not have been prepared with a view to this Commission, because they have been out of his custody for two years, and in the hands of trustees) your having a joint transaction with Mr. Morrison, Mr. Blair, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Tracey, to the extent of 50 Back Bay shares? A. It is not so. I had nothing whatever to do with more than five shares.—Q. You knew that Mr. Blair was engaged in that transaction? A. We believed that it was represented to him, as it was to us, to be for the benefit of the banks. It could not possibly have been a matter of profit to anybody connected with it.—Q. Why not? A. Because the shares were purchased at a high value, without the idea of their ever being higher. That certainly never entered into my mind, but it has been the source of ceaseless regret to me, that I ever had anything to do with the transaction.—Q. Was not it somewhat inconsistent with your position to enter into such a transaction with Mr. Blair? A. I have often thought so since, but at the time I thought that I was doing what was right and that I was well advised. I have regretted it very much since. That is the only transaction of which I have any knowledge that Mr. Blair has had with Premchund Roychund.—Q. Were not you aware that Mr. Blair was very much mixed up with Premchund Roychund? A. No.—Q. Were not you aware that he was borrowing money from him and from Roychund Deepchund? Witness—Not at all. With your permission I will mention other circumstances showing that with this exception, I never had any connection with any transaction with any person in Bombay. Premchund's books will show you that he owed me Rs. 3,98,000 for the sale of those shares, and he states in his evidence that I was partner in a speculation in Port Canning shares. The fact was that instead of being a partner I received from him, instead of cash, payment in shares, because he said that it was not convenient for him to pay the money. He wanted me to become a partner in his speculations, and I said that I would not do it, and instead of that I took eighty Port Canning shares from him and closed the transaction. These were sold at a loss, which was divided between Mr. Steel and myself. I state that to show you that I had no joint transactions when I was a director of the Bank with any person in Bombay.—Q. Had you any knowledge that Mr. Robertson was at all mixed up in such transactions? A. I had not. They would naturally be reticent as to their own affairs to me.—Q. You had no notion that he had ever entered into a speculation with Premchund? A. None whatever.—Q. Allotments had ceased to be of any value when you became president. You are not aware of any of the bank officials being engaged in speculation whilst you were president? A. Not at all, further than having had the transaction with Mr. Blair which I have mentioned. I have heard that they had had allotments of shares. I knew nothing of my own knowledge.—Q. But you heard that they had had allotments of shares in 1864? A. Possibly I may have given Mr. Robertson an allotment in the London, Asiatic, and American Company before I came away, but that was not a speculative Company. The share was not intended for sale.—Q. You gave Mr. Robertson that allotment? A. I did.—Q. To what extent? A. £250.—Q. You remember that there was a tightness in the market in May, and that in the beginning of June there was a run upon the bank? A. I do.—Q. And you remember the telegram which was sent to the Governor-General? A. Yes.—Q. And do you recollect that the Government directors were called upon to report? A. I think that it did not come before me.—Q. Did not they consult you with respect to this report which they made on the 30th of June 1865? (Handing the same to the witness.) A. I cannot charge my memory with their having done so. President—Just look over that report and see. Witness—I do not remember it.—Q. They never consulted you with regard to the preparation of that report? A. They may have done so, for I had many conversations with them, but I cannot say that they did so.—Q. Do you remark the statement there as to the 69 Back Bay shares? A. Yes.—You were not a party to that statement, were you? A. Not at all. That would be intended to be under the resolution of the 12th of April.—Q. You say that you know nothing about this report? A. To the best of my recollection I do not, but they may have spoken to me. President—I will take you to the letter of the 9th of November. Do you recollect sending that letter to the Government; it is in the board minute of the 9th of November 1865. This is a letter written by the bank, and you were present—"I have the honour to acknowledge your endorsement No. 922, of 26th of October, enclosing copy of communication from Sir Charles Wood. I am requested by the directors to say in reply, that it appears to them the Secretary of State has either been much misinformed relative to the transactions of the Bank of Bombay, or else that he has quite misunderstood the information supplied. The Bank of Bombay has never advanced money directly on shares, but during the trying crisis that occured in the early part of this year, the times were so exceptional that the directors considered it prudent, seeing so much money was lent on personal security only, to obtain as much collateral security as possible when granting loans. This was done, and it enabled the bank to assist many of their constituents who possessed shares in sound undertaking and of undoubted value, but required money." Then you find that the last paragraph is:—"With reference to the alteration of the charter, this is a matter over which the directors have no control, but seeing that the clause referred to has never been taken advantage of, the directors do not see that any change is either necessary or desirable." I believe that you drafted that letter, did you not? A. That I cannot say.—Q. Or was it drafted by Mr. Robertson under your direction? I believe that this is your first minute upon the letter of the Governor-General when it was sent round? (Handing exhibit to the witness.) A. That is in my handwriting. President (reading)—"We must consider this most tyrannical communication on Thursday next. R. H." Witness—Yes.—Q. You then wrote in this letter in these terms. What do you mean by saying:—"The Bank of Bombay has never advanced money directly on shares?" A. The meaning must have been that we always considered that we had the security of the applicant as well as the shares.—Q. But supposing that you lend money on the security of the applicant, and of the shares, do you not lend money as much on the shares as on the security of the applicant? A. We viewed it otherwise.—Q. I could have understood it if you had said that you had first of all lent on a promissory note, and that you had taken shares as a further security. You might then have said that you never lent directly on shares; but we have innumerable transactions in which you lent money upon a promissory note, and shares, and you lent the money just as directly on the shares as you did on the promissory note? A. I cannot explain it. I have no recollection of having drafted the letter, but it is quite possible that I may have done so. This letter must have been circulated and must have had the sanction of the directors, but I cannot see now how we all could have made use of that expression.—Q. The fact is, I suppose, that you do not now defend it? A. I cannot defend it, except as I say that we considered in those days that we had both the bill and the collateral security. President—There is the draft letter. You see that it is in Mr. Robertson's handwriting. Did he draw up that letter? There is no doubt that you sanctioned it. Was it drawn up by him originally or by yourself. Did he draw it up at your dictation? A. I cannot say. I have no recollection of having dictated it, but I cannot be positive at this moment.—Q. Do you not recollect that there was a great increase in the value of shares in the months of September and October and that there was a revival in the value of shares? A. That was so. President—It began in August and culminated about the end of October when they again began to go down. Witness—That was just the time when I was at Poona, from the 18th of August to the 16th of October.—Q. Were you aware that Cowasjee Manockjee, one of the directors, went at that time to Mr. Robertson, and said:—"Now is the time to sell some of these securities?" A. I was afterwards aware of it.—Q. When did you first become aware of it? A. It is impossible for me to say whether I was aware of it in Poona, or in Bombay, but it would have been almost impossible to have carried out his instructions to any extent then. The bank held so many shares that if they had then come forward as a seller, there is no doubt that the market would have slipped away from them.—Q. Might it not have been tried to some degree? A. It might have been.—Q. And do not you think that you would have realized some of your outstandings by that means? A. Possibly, but I think not many of them. President—We have distinct evidence that Mr. Robertson refused to do that. We have direct evidence of deputations who actually wanted their securities sold at that time. They said that they could have got out. A. I should not think that many of them could have got out.—Q. On the whole, do you not think that it would have been more prudent at all events to have tried it to a certain extent? A. Possibly the directors thought that if they had tried it, the public would have said:—"The Bank of Bombay is coming out as a seller, and we will not buy;" so that they possibly could not have realized to any extent; but that I cannot say, from its not having been tried.—Q. Does not it show the great importance of such people as secretaries and directors having nothing to do with shares themselves; because if secretaries and directors have a large number of shares themselves, may it not very much influence their judgment in putting the shares which the bank hold upon the market? A. I do not think that it would have influenced my own judgment.—Q. But do you not think that it is a good illustration of the dangor of allowing secretaries to indulge in speculations in shares? A. I was not aware that they had been so engaged at that time to any extent, with the one exception which I have mentioned, which was intended for the bank's benefit, and not for personal profit. President—I will now call your attention to the Government directors' report of the 31st of March 1865, at page 500 of the blue book. I daresay that you have seen it. I believe that you were consulted about this report. Just look at it? A. I remember the report, but I cannot say whether I was consulted. I had many conversations with the Government directors when they were in the bank. I used to see them almost every day, and I most probably had conversation with them as to points in that report.—Q. You do not recollect being positively consulted by them about figures in that report? A. I do not.—Q. They have told us that they did go to you? A. If I gave them figures, I got them from the secretary; but they had access to everything which I had access to, and they were quite as able to get the figures as I was.—Q. Were you a party to the statement there which says:—"The bank was at this epoch in no difficulty as regards its own affairs?" A. We did not think that we were in difficulty. We thought that we were able to meet our deposits, and *at that time there was a great call for rupees.* We had a large amount of notes in hand, and we were in such a position that if we had not paid a good many rupees we should have been compelled to have made other parties bankrupt. We had no fear of any stoppage of our own.—Q. Does not it appear from a subsequent statement in that report, that the great bulk of your capital was locked up in loans and advances to parties from whom it was hopeless to expect punctual payment." That is one of the statements. Then they say:—"That it was not able to do so was owing to the greater portion of its capital being unavailable in consequence of the imprudence that characterised the management prior to April last, and not in consequence of anything that subsequently took place." Is it not clear, therefore, from that statement, that the bank was then in considerable difficulty as regarded its capital? A. Yes; as regarded the capital; but this so far as I know applied to its daily cash transactions.—Q. That paragraph then merely referred to the daily cash balances? A. I believe so. President—I will refer to a minute which you wrote upon that report. Witness:—It was a very long minute. You remember this is Colonel Marriott's minute, and the report of the Government directors were placed before you, and that you then wrote a long minute yourself about it? A. I remember that I wrote it under great difficulty. It came to me on the morning of the mail going out. I was then far from strong or well, and I sat down and wrote a minute which I would write now if I had time to consider it better. I had not more, I think, than two hours or so to write it, and I had no time to go over it again. I daresay that many of the statements are more rash than they would have been if I had had more time to think over it.—Q. You say:—"Colonel Marriott writes as if 321 lacs of outstandings were due on that day which was of course very far from being the case." A. Yes. That would be on the 30th of June. I have not sufficient recollection to explain it. I remember at the time, considering that he was having verified, as I thought, my statement at the bank.—Q. Then you go on to say:—"Had the policy of forbearance not been adopted, there cannot be a doubt that many men from whom we now expect *full payment and interest would have had to have* stopped payment, and the bank would then have had at once to estimate what we consider good debts now as an immediate loss of 50 per cent." A. Yes; no doubt at the time it would have been so, that many people who paid us afterwards would have had to succumb. President—We do not see that. Witness—It was our conviction at the time. President—I think the shareholders would have been very glad to have compromised for 50 per cent. at that moment. Witness—If I had to do it over again, although it would perhaps be one of the strongest courses ever pursued by man, I should do so, but we thought that the other course was the best.—Q. That policy of forbearance was adopted during the course of two or three months, during which prices rose? A. Yes. President—Then you go on to say:—"Colonel Marriott thinks that we should have collected more than 79 lacs before the 31st of December. My estimate in July was that we could hardly expect to recover more than 50 lacs in the same period." Ignorant of the fact that upwards of 50 of the bank's old constituents had stopped payment, and that there was no prospect of our getting any dividends in these estates, or on loans to institutions winding up within six months. He seems to be unaware of the difficulty attending the winding up of estates and companies. His idea also seems to be that said 79 lacs should have been unprofitably kept in cash. (I do not think that he said that.) I fear the shareholders would have been of a different opinion." Then you go on to say:—"The chief mistake was, in my opinion, the increase of capital at shareholders request." What do you mean by that? What is your opinion with regard to the increase of capital? A. That minute was written so hastily, and was so ill-digested, that I am not very well able to explain it. I was then in very bad health. At the time I considered the increase of capital a very proper measure. I perhaps might have considered it more prudent, if they had stopped at Rs. 1,50,00,000, but I still thought that the great increase of trade warranted an increase of capital.—Q. There is no doubt about the first increase, or perhaps the second, but do you really think that the last increase was prudent? A. I would have been inclined to have tried a crore and fifty lacs first, but at this distance of time I cannot say. I appeal to the circumstances under which my minute was written. I had no idea that that minute was ever to be printed and published, or I should have been at more pains in getting at the figures.—Q. Were you at all consulted with regard to the tabular statemsnt at page 96 of the blue book and its preparation? A. I think not.—Q. Just look at it? A. I have seen the statement.—Q. Were you at all consulted about it? A. I could not have been, for I had left the country before that.—Q. I suppose that as a merchant in this place you were considerably mixed up with the share speculations of 1864 and 1865? A. I had a good many allotments.—Q. And you were in most of the things which were then going? A. No. With a great many of them I had nothing to do. I had nothing whatever to do with the financial associations with the exception of one, namely, the India, London, and China Association, shares in which were sent to me by Cowasjee Jehanghier. They were to be divided among some relatives, and those I sold the next day.—Q. In what other allotments were you engaged? A. I had an allotment of Back Bay shares. I had the Port Canning shares. I was interested by my partner in the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company. My original allotment in the Asiatic Bank was a very small one; at least comparatively so. I think that it is down as 650 shares in the list, but of those I only had 275 in my own name, and many of those I gave away, so that I do not think I had more than 180 shares of the Asiatic Bank.—Q. Have you not been held to be a contributory for a larger number? A. Yes; for upwards of 1,200.—Q. Had you allotments besides those? A. I had small allotments in little companies. In the Livery Stable Company I had 20 shares. So far as I recollect, I have no other large allotments.—Q. You were a partner in the same firm as Mr. Gavin Steel, namely, Grey and Company? A. Yes. Mr. Melvill—I have the speech which you made at a meeting of the shareholders. You said that much for the benefit of the shareholders, the system of investing in Government paper was given up under the presidentship of Mr. Birch. Do you not think that when you had so much money that you did not know what to do with it, it would have been better to have invested in Government paper? A. I did not think so.—Q. You were a director in the old times? A. In 1862 and 1863.—Q. To what extent were the bank in the habit of investing in Government paper? A. I do not recollect. President—You said in your speech that "Mr. A.D. Robertson had been most blamed with reference to the new charter; but if the truth were told, it would be found that his brother directors considered him exceedingly obstructive, not only in objecting to some clauses then in the Bill, but also to some others which possibly, but for him, might have been there." What did you mean by that? It has puzzled us all. A. I will endeavour to explain that. At a meeting which was held on the 4th of August 1862, the directors said that they expected that the new charter would have been ready at a previous meeting of the Legislative Council, and we were then under the impression that had it not been for Mr. Robertson, it would have been got through.—Q. That was because he did not exert himself to get the Bill passed sooner? A. That was the meaning of it. With regard to the other clause which might have been there, I was a great advocate for being able to send home bills for the purpose of investing at home in Government securities. I was not then aware that Sir Charles Wood had put a veto upon it, and therefore I misrepresented Mr. Robertson, and thought that he was the person who had refused to let that clause pass. I at a subsequent time requested that we might be allowed to remit to our own constituents, and it was vetoed at once. Therefore I was wrong in that respect.

The witness withdrew.

President—At present we do not intend to sit again for the purpose of taking evidence, but we intend to prepare our report. It is possible that we may further examine Mr. Blair upon one or two points, but it will be almost useless to [illegible] do. If we do so we shall give notice to Mr. LeMessurier or Mr. Low.

Mr. LeMessurier—As far as I can see, sir, it will be no object to us, the shareholders, it will only be for your own satisfaction.

The Commission then adjourned.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅞ "
3	do.	1/11 11/16 "
2	do.	1/11⅞ "
1	do.	1/11 9/16 "
On demand		1/11⅞ "
On Scotland		1/11⅞ "
On Ireland		1/11⅞ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	5 "
Do.	24	do.	6 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies issued or Bills awarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £50 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	1s. 11⅞d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11⅞d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. "
On demand			1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland		do.	
On Ireland		do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	4 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 20th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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Lowmoor Iron Plates.
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Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
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Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
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Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.

Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Concordeer Chain.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Assortment of General Hardware.

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Bombay, 7th December 1868.

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